

## New York Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. O. M. Reed, President; G. A. Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau st., New York.

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Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

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## Political and Military Developments of the Great War.

The circle of enemies hemming in Germany and Austria-Hungary was enlarged again yesterday. Portugal announced that it would support Great Britain under the terms of an old treaty of alliance. Montenegro gave the Austro-Hungarian Minister his passports and threw in her lot with Serbia.

It is only two weeks ago that the Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade, thus advertising the existence of war between the Dual Monarchy and Serbia. It is only a week since Germany declared war on Russia and began hostile operations against France. Yet already Germany and Austria-Hungary are involved in war with Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro. The Triple Alliance has been dissolved by Italy's refusal to go to the aid of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Greece and Rumania, which are in an alliance with Serbia and Montenegro, are likely soon to join in the fight against Austria-Hungary in order to put in claims for spoils in case the Dual Monarchy is broken up.

Portugal may not give the Triple Entente material assistance. She is weak in a military sense and distant from the theatre of war. Montenegro's action is much more threatening. It indicates that the time is ripe for a joint Serbian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a considerable percentage of whose population is Serb and hostile to the Vienna government. It is not probable that Austria-Hungary will feel strong enough to maintain an invasion of Serbia. All the troops which can be spared for operations to the south will be needed to hold Bosnia and Herzegovina, to garrison the disaffected Italian provinces and observe Italy, and to defend Southern Hungary against the Serbians and possibly Rumanians.

Greece is evidently waiting for the safe arrival of the two battleships recently purchased from the United States. With these she can overawe Turkey, whose new battleships, nearing completion in Great Britain, have been commandeered by the British government. With Greece in full control in the Aegean Sea, her participation in the war against Austria-Hungary would not be hindered by fear of a hostile movement on Turkey's part. Turkey will probably remain quiescent. She would have difficulty in helping Austria-Hungary and Germany on land and could not hold Constantinople against the attacks of Russia and Great Britain.

The diplomatic developments of the last week have therefore weakened Austria-Hungary as much in Southeastern Europe as they have weakened Germany in Western Europe.

When the attack on Serbia was made the Austro-Hungarian army was just in the process of reorganization. The peace footing strength of the battalions was being increased, some by 120 men each and some by 24 men each. According to Major E. Morait, a well known military expert, writing on the Austrian army in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of July 25, this change, which was to go into full effect next fall, will necessarily hinder the Austro-Hungarian mobilization. The Dual Monarchy has now under arms 380,000 men and 34,000 officers on a peace footing, but, as Major Morait admits, some of the troops are for political reasons not very available for use on the southern frontier.

This disability will increase if Russia and the Balkan States begin campaigning in Austrian territory. The Austro-Hungarian army on a war footing numbers about 2,000,000 men. But these are drawn from many races, of different languages and interests, and the spirit of common nationality is lacking through which alone unity is infused into an army raised by popular levy.

In less than two weeks Austria-Hungary, instead of engaging in a punitive expedition into Serbia, is called upon to defend its own territorial integrity and its existence as a conglomerate empire.

On the military side the developments of last week have also been favorable to the Triple Entente powers. Quick success in its attack on France was indispensable to German strategy. Hence the costly attempt to make Belgium the base of German operations against Paris. The tenacity of the Belgian defence of Liège has checked the German invasion. The plans of the Berlin War Office have been able to collect troops with which to reinforce the Belgians and to keep the fighting close to Germany's most exposed frontier.

Great Britain has landed 22,000 men on the Continent and will probably be able to send that many more across the Channel within the next few days. A French, Belgian and British army will be collected on Belgian soil, and if it is not disposed of will menace the right flank of German armies operating through Luxembourg and on the Franco-German border. The most vulnerable part of the

German line of defence is that of the lower Rhine. Cologne being within easy striking distance from Liège. A victory for the three allies in Belgium would therefore open Germany to attack and compel an evacuation of much of Alsace and Lorraine. The German position in lower Alsace is also threatened by the French occupation of Muehlhausen, reported yesterday.

The German armies have not penetrated France. On the contrary, they have lost time and strength in meeting the unexpected resistance of the Belgians and have probably had their original plan of campaign thrown out of gear. The power of the defensive has been greatly increased in modern warfare, and there is no prospect of a repetition of the Moltke campaign of 1870, with its quick, easy and overwhelming victories. The Germans have met a greater check in the first encounter at Liège than they experienced in the whole course of the Franco-German War.

## The Federal Reserve Board Organized.

The Federal Reserve Board is at last organized, and the work it has to do—more important than ever in this crisis—can go ahead. The situation in the United States will be practically panic-proof as soon as the nationalized reserve system is put into operation.

The Tribune is gratified that Mr. Paul M. Warburg and the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency finally got together. The difference between them was technical and Mr. Warburg wisely yielded the point by appearing before the committee. There could have been no solid basis for an attack on him such as was made on Mr. Jones and caused the latter's withdrawal. Mr. Warburg was preeminently qualified for a place on the board. The country gains by his appointment, and he will himself have an opportunity to do the sort of patriotic service which most appeals to him. In the impending readjustment of our banking relations with Europe he may play a most important part.

With the organization of the Federal Reserve Board the United States enters upon a new phase in its financial development. Our banking is now for the first time national in scope and has all the vast resources of the country mobilized behind it.

## South America Wants Our Ships.

We of the United States have been so engrossed with our own troubles as a result of this sudden upheaval in Europe that we have been inclined to forget all the other nations of the Western Hemisphere are in the same boat with ourselves in the matter of stoppage of trade. The case in South America is even worse than ours, as Mr. John Barrett has very opportunely pointed out. Our southern neighbors are by no means as industrially self-sufficient as we are. They depend to a much larger extent on the interchange of commodities in their commerce with Europe. And now this commerce is almost completely suspended, more nearly so than our own, since, as Mr. Barrett says, nearly all of it was carried in German and British bottoms.

Uncle Sam, who is so vitally interested in the prosperity of these nations, and particularly so since the creation of the Panama Canal, has indeed in this matter "a grave duty and responsibility, as well as a great opportunity." He simply cannot afford, either politically or commercially, to permit this opportunity, so closely bound up with his own crying needs, to slip through his fingers. A whole hemisphere is clamoring for an American merchant marine.

## Clearing Skies for Americans Abroad.

The lot of Americans abroad is distinctly on the mend. Thanks to the Morgan bank in Paris, travelers' checks are being cashed there, and in London, also, funds are obtainable. The gold on the Tennessee insures the end of all stringency. It remains only for the government to arrange charters and provide ships to bring our citizens home. Toward this very necessary step there should be immediate action.

As for adventures, there have undoubtedly been plenty in every one of the warring nations, and we may expect reports of them from every returning exile. The suddenness with which the present conflict began prevented any general escape. There followed instantly the complex business of mobilization, involving every possible means of traffic and tying up transportation absolutely save for military purposes. Germany has gone to the extreme of refusing departure to all aliens until her mobilization was complete. She was well within her rights in so doing, and it is not difficult to imagine the necessities for the measure. Speed of mobilization is Germany's chief hope, and to it she has undoubtedly sacrificed everything.

To be mistaken for a spy is another adventure likely to prove all too common. Any English speaking person is under suspicion in Germany to-day, even though to English ears the utterance may have the unmistakable marks of Boston or Chicago. All such inconveniences are the unavoidable blunders of war, which can take only secondary account of bystanders and non-combatants. If our Americans abroad all escape in safety and with only a moderate loss of their baggage and tempers, we can count ourselves lucky.

## International Combat on the Tennis Courts.

The great series of international sports of 1914 met a tragic interference in the shape of the European war. The climax is lost altogether, for it is inconceivable that the Shamrock will be raced for the America's Cup. Golf and polo came before war was dreamed of, and America took a good licking in both. There remain only the final tennis matches for the Davis Cup, between Australia and America, to be fought on the courts at Forest Hills beginning next Thursday.

Who will win? It seems a case for hoping, with the chances not far from even. Were the Australians at home or even on familiar ground at Wimbledon, the chances would be against us. Brookes and Wilding are not only brilliant performers, with American speed and carefully perfected strokes; they are veterans with probably more tennis knowledge than any other living players. The fashion in which Wilding beat McLaughlin at Wimbledon last year, by carefully studying his opponent's game, analyzing its weaknesses and playing consistently thereto, shows the stuff of which the Australasians' game is built. And of the two Brookes, if anything, is the abler tactician.

Against these two old masters we have our two marvellous youngsters, a year older than who

they invaded England and brought back the Davis Cup, but still young in tennis experience. All things considered, our men, playing on their home ground, look to have practically an even chance. They will pit youthful brilliance and stamina against long experience, and seem to have an excellent chance of pulling through on their nerve. If McLaughlin can win both his matches in the singles our chances will be bright indeed. If he does not, we shall probably have to rely upon a doubles team of undoubted brilliancy but doubtful team power.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Policemen stationed on Riverside Drive chase the children from the grass. Last Sunday one officer was indignant because one small grass-loving urchin refused to keep off, and admonished a strolling man and woman that they must keep him off.

"Ever a boy?" asked the man. "What'll I do, tie him with a rope or a chain?"

"Well, you keep him off," warned the policeman. "I will not," replied the man.

There was an argument, but before a crowd could collect the policeman was made to understand that neither the man nor the woman knew the boy.

"Didn't you see that sign, 'Fresh Paint'?" asked the grocer. "Of course I did," snapped the customer, but I've seen so many signs hung up here announcing something fresh that wasn't that I didn't believe it."—Boston Transcript.

Apartment houses in New York are prisons to small children who have been accustomed to roaming at large and doing what they pleased in the country. One boy in Harlem has discovered that whenever he jumps from a chair to the floor he is sure to be told, "You mustn't do that. There is some one below."

"One Sunday he was being taught about heaven. 'If I go there,' he asked, 'will I be told all the time to keep quiet because there is some one below?'"

"Is your wife so very economical then?"

"Oh, yes; very. Why, my wife can take an old wornout \$10 hat, spend \$15 on it, and make it look almost as good as new."—Puck.

Among the children seeking air and play in Central Park one day last week was the twelve-year-old son of an Amsterdam av. painter. He was the ring leader in sports with one crowd, and felt his dignity was being stepped on by another boy who later came up and tried to dictate to the players. He looked for something about the new boy which he could ridicule, and noticed a gold tooth which the boy showed whenever he could.

"Huh," sniffed the Amsterdam av. boy, "my father paints gas pipes with that stuff."

"Why do you insist on having your daughter take singing lessons?"

"I want her to quit singing popular songs. If she goes into classical compositions we may be able to convince a number of people that the way it sounds is the fault of the music."—Washington Star.

The mast of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock III, which has stood as a flagstaff in front of the Brewster Building in Long Island City for the last four years, will shortly be removed to one of the parks of the borough, to make way for the removal of the great staff will be no easy task. It is embedded in twenty-five feet of solid concrete. "It cannot be blasted away without injuring the pole. An effort will be made to raise the whole mass and then break away the concrete."

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly. —Topeka Journal.

Sailors, despite the substitution of steam for sail, continue to be a superstitious lot. Recently on an uptown subway train two were discussing the loss of the Empress of India, and the probability that her captain, Kendall, who lost her on his first voyage in command, would get another good berth.

"I dinna ken," said one of the sailor men. "He were nae unlucky. It was Crippen's ghost that wrecked his ship."

It was Kendall, it will be remembered, who arrested Dr. Crippen and turned him over to justice, and the sailor had in mind the fact that it was at Faber Point in the St. Lawrence, where the Empress of Ireland lies in ten fathoms of water, where Crippen, escaping to America on his vessel, was arrested by Captain Keel.

She—Superstitious after all these years! Don't you remember the evening we first met how a black cat ran across our path and you swore some misfortune would happen to you?

He—Well?—Houston Post.

Up in the "Tenderloin" there is a six-foot policeman whose fondness for the vernacular is exceeded only by his willingness to discuss any subject under the sun.

"What do you think of the Kaiser, Mike?" asked one of the regulars on his post.

"On the level, me boy," replied the big fellow; "he reminds me of a San Juan Hill gangster full of coke. When you run up agin wan of them devils you do just as the Kaiser has made all the other kings and things do—call out the reserves."

"Are you going to take a vacation this year?"

"No; I've got to spend two weeks at Atlantic City with my wife," said Binks.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

When it's hot in New York, it's very, very hot. Yet 5,000 men and women have registered for study at the Columbia University summer school. Several hundred have asked for night classes. How better could these people spend this time they have to spare from the earning of food, society and shelter?—Buffalo Express.

The Bellevue Hospital of New York now has female internes. If they make our hospitals much more attractive in this manner an epidemic of psychodonia is sure to develop among the men.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"I haven't seen a drunken man in New York in a year," remarked Sheriff Griffenhausen recently. Evidently the Sheriff doesn't travel in our very best set.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The discovery that New York pays half the income tax will be a bitter blow to our backwoods Jeffersonians who had framed the thing to make Wall Street pay it all.—Boston Transcript.

It required a bomb explosion to move the New York police authorities to action in suppressing the activities of the L. W. W. anarchists.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Some of the New York papers are so provincial, in fact, that they don't pay any more attention than a rabbit to a big story from Ohio, or some other place of interest in the Far West, unless it is particularly indecent.—Ohio State Journal.

Of course the so-called Texan, stopping in New York, who insisted on having the heat turned on, was merely a clever press agent in disguise, booming the big city as a rival of Rochester as a summer resort.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Now the man who has recovered from his vacation eyes with pitying contempt the man who is in the process of preparing for a vacation.—Chicago Daily News.

New Yorker says to "get \$100,000 do things others don't do," and that's what one would have to do, if it so happened that a New Yorker had done him first.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In New York they have instituted a crusade against quacks, but they are going to find it harder than swifling flies.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Steam heat was turned on in the dining room of a New York hotel a few days ago. The old-fashioned man who boasts about sleeping under a blanket in summer will have to go "way back and sit down."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



Franz Josef—I didn't know this little one was a keystone.

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## ASKS FOR TRUTH ABOUT WAR

Reader Detects Alleged Inaccuracies and Fears They Arise from Partiality.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why—yes, why—are you antagonistic toward Germany?

For years I have read your paper to get the news. Can you not give that without resorting to falsehood?

The Belgian papers this morning claim the Germans lost from 3,000 to 5,000 men. You come out boldly in heavy type and say "The Germans after losing 3,000 men," etc.

Several days ago you reported the German battleships Goeben and Breslau as captured by the French. This morning in the smallest of type you report them as safe in an Italian harbor.

Oh, do be square and fair. The odds are not even as it is, but what gain you by giving to your readers news that is at least 50 per cent false and misleading?

And do remember the fight has just begun and God alone knows who the victor will be.

I think God is an American, and come what will, I believe in truth above all else, and how I would love your paper if it also stuck a wee bit closer to truth and justice.

GEORGE M. MISCHKE.

New York, Aug. 7, 1914.

The Tribune, in common with other American papers, is doing its best to print authentic reports of the progress of the war. It cannot, however, guarantee the accuracy of news from the Continent when all the normal means of communication are in the hands of the military authorities and a strict censorship is maintained. Readers conditions a newspaper cannot verify the accuracy of all the reports reaching it and yet must print them for what they are worth.—Ed.

## THAT BIBLICAL PROPHECY

Anglo-Saxons Will Not Fashion the "Kingdom of Stone," He Thinks.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me deeply interested in the interpretation of current and future history in the light of Biblical prophecy to say a few words in reply to the query of C. L. Darrow, recently printed in this column.

The school of Bible exposition known as the premillennial believes that the Biblical prophecy awaits fulfillment and that world-wide peace will not come to the nations of this earth until the establishment of the final theocracy by the Son of God at His second coming.

That the Anglo-Saxon race will fashion the final world empire is disproved by the very prophecy in the book of Daniel cited by Mr. Darrow. We are told in Daniel, second chapter, that "the God of heaven" shall set up a kingdom, and that the snaiting stone was cut "without hands," and "filled the whole earth."

The Anglo-Saxons had no miraculous origin, nor did they bid fair to fill the earth. Also, there is an interval of time prophesied between the Roman world empire and the final world empire—the reign of the ten kingdoms symbolized by the ten toes of the image of the prophecy.

The subject is too deep and involved to be treated further here. A literature of broad scope on prophecy exists, many books of which are available for the general reader.

## IF THE KAISER IS VICTOR

America Will Be His Next Object of Attack, It Is Predicted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By climbing up—or down—the Conning Tower of August 5 the question "Why is a war?" may be discovered. The answer can be formulated without consulting the Britannica.

One reason is because of what Mark Twain sometimes called "the damned human race." Another reason is the present deplorable and colossal war is the peculiar brand of "honor" so constantly practised by the German Emperor: the stick-your-nose-into-everybody's-business kind. This sort of honor was displayed in Manila Bay sixteen years ago, not to mention numerous other instances. It is the kind that in brutal, sneering disregard of its own most solemn treaty promises ruthlessly tramples over little countries like Belgium because they are small and can't help themselves.

Although this inexcusable, outrageous, criminal, wicked war was begun by Austria, yet there is little doubt that the situation was "made in Germany" with great care, and has been many years in the making. The war will fill Europe with cripples and invalids, widows and orphans; paralyze industry and pile up an unbearable burden of debt and taxes; and for this awful and infamous result Emperor William, more than any other man, will be held responsible by the judgment of the world. If he has his heart set on adorning his page of history with the excretions of mankind he must be given credit for the skill with which he is attempting to accomplish his purpose.

Paste this in your hat: If the Hon. William—may his tribe decrease!—succeeds in his Satanic ambition to dominate all Europe—which may the Fates forbid—he will on the most diaphanous excuse, or none at all, attack America next.

F. H. LANGWORTHY.

Warren, Penn., Aug. 6, 1914.

## THE SOCIALISTS AND WAR

They Alone Stand Out Against It, Thinks Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Little as the Socialist meetings and parades against war are noticed by the press, posterity will perhaps find them the most significant development of the present frightful situation in Europe. While the Church of Christ is silent, the party of justice and brotherhood speaks—in Germany it speaks with the voice of millions, all in union against the bloody idiosyncrasy of war. If peacemakers are blessed, Socialists are blessed. Should the great war come, comrades in every country engaged will

## A WHITE MAN'S WAR

Japanese Recruiting Malays of Australasia.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: James F. Morton, Jr., reproves me sternly for my "contemptible colorphobia," which, he says, rarely presents itself at so inopportune a moment as the present. Let us see. This country, after a period of headlong progressive enthusiasm during the Manchurian war, discovered, to its great amazement, that Japan, like every other nation, was working for its own aggrandizement. We were told of the colonization of Japanese veterans in Hawaii, and, quite recently, there was talk of negotiations for Wadala Bay, and of secret diplomatic dealings with Huerta in Mexico City. Some of us went promptly to the other extreme and saw Japanese intrigues everywhere. But the fact remains that Japan has come to be a serious problem, not only to our own and Canada's Pacific coast but in still greater measure to Australia and our position in the Philippines.

This white man's war in Europe is Japan's opportunity in Asia and the Pacific. She has whipped Russia; she can easily defeat Germany's small forces in the Far East. That defeat will in no way affect the outcome of the war in Europe, but by the time the tale of her new exploit reaches the bazaars of India, the campons of the Dutch East Indies, the villages of the Philippines, it will have grown to heroic proportions. Another white race will have "lost face" in Asia; England will appear to have been under Japan's protection, and that version of the affair will react upon us and Great Britain and our standing in the East as much as upon Germany, which will cease to be a factor in the situation, since it will probably also lose the Carolines and its other Australasian possessions.

Mr. Morton evidently does not know what is seriously disquieting Australia, the British government in India, and, no doubt, the Dutch colonial government and our authorities at Manila as well. The Australian fleet is not being constructed primarily for the defence of England, nor is the Dutch colonial fleet, also under construction, aimed at England, Germany or the Australian commonwealth. What is disquieting the whites in the Far East is this work of enlisting and training the pick of one of the most warlike of Asiatic races is perhaps undertaken for the sake of the "larger international relations which concern human beings as such," but I doubt it. And I doubt, also, Japan's fitness to take the place of the white man as the administrator of the welfare of the Asiatics. The Japanese record in

## HINMAN AND FUSION

The Real Question Is the Cleaning Up at Albany.

It appears by the reports that there was a decided difference of opinion at a meeting of the Progressives held Wednesday in New York City over the endorsement of Senator Hinman's candidacy for Governor. One faction, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, was very desirous, indeed anxious, that it should be done, and gave good reasons in support of its position. The other faction was opposed, insisting that there should be a straight ticket, whose nominees might by any possibility be involved in this campaign. Unlike Mr. Whitman, he has never claimed to be a part Progressive, or to have voted for any Progressive nominee. He is a Republican, so independent that he has for years opposed the machine and announced as his platform opposition to Barnes and Murphy and the best system generally. Just now that is the prominent and particular question which interests the people and appeals to them as the issue worthiest of determination and settlement.

Fusion on any candidate for any office does not involve belief on the part of the candidate in all of the planks of all the parties who joined in his support. Mr. Mitchell, when nominated and elected Mayor of New York, did not espouse or advocate the Republican platform, but he was united in his behalf. They joined with him on the broad proposition of opposition to Tammany, sinking their personal differences to secure this great accomplishment. It is this, a candidate to do anything of the sort, and it is never done except in the case of a few. There is no reason why the mote in any eye should be larger than the beam, or why it should be permitted to obscure the bigger mote which interests the people and appeals to them as the issue worthiest of determination and settlement.

As well might a voter object to the people of this state to-day is whether or not the Aryan stables at Albany are to be cleaned and cleaned, or whether they are to remain as they are. As well might a voter object to Hinman because he does not belong to this or that church, or to this or that fraternal organization, or because his hair is black instead of red. He is a generally conceded that the principal plank in Senator Hinman's platform is the one of far and away the largest importance in this state and the one deserving support, and in its behalf there should be fusion and union of the good men in all parties to insure what goodness knows is very much needed—litte Press.